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October 19, 1900

2596

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, October 7, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended October 6:

From yellow fever there have been 24 cases and 11 deaths. From smallpox there were 2 cases and no deaths. From all causes there were 48 deaths. Six vessels were inspected and issued bills of health. Sixty-nine passengers were inspected and 24, who were bound for Cuba and the United States, were given health certificates. The yellow fever seems to have disappeared on the isthmus of Tehuantepec and in the surrounding country towns, but continues here in the city without any apparent signs of quitting. No cases have yet appeared in the shipping.

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

PARAGUAY.

End of plague in Asuncion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Department is in receipt of a dispatch, No. 118 of August 12, 1900, from the vice-consul of the United States at Asuncion, Paraguay, in which he says: "The bubonic plague has been suffocated, and out of some 12 cases only 2 deaths have occurred." The vice-consul adds that no new cases or deaths from plague have been reported during the last fifteen days prior to the date of his dispatch.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,

Secretary of State.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Plague and smallpox in Manila from January 1 to September 8, 1900.

MANILA, P. I., September 12, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report briefly on the plague and smallpox in Manila, submitting a tabulated statement showing the total number of cases and deaths from each disease during the present year to date.

The health of the city has been fairly good, especially when the tropical climate, practically no system of sewerage, and a large mixed population, living in most unhygienic conditions, are taken into consideration.

There have been only a few cases of enteric fever and smallpox has been very light, in fact, fewer cases have developed than in many American cities of the same population. The latter is due to the extensive vaccination practiced by the Army surgeons during the preceding year.

The plague epidemic has been mild and the advent of the rainy season has had no appreciable effect. From a study of the weekly statistics submitted herewith it will be seen that the greater number of cases occurred during the months of February and April, and that the rainy season, commencing July 1, has caused no increase of the disease.

The wet season has caused a marked increase of beriberi, principally among the natives, and a considerable number of cases are now reported.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*